#### INTERESTING FROM TYBEE ISLAND.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

YORK HERALD sold for fifty cents per copy, and not endwere to be had even at that price.

ITEMS FROM THE CAMP KETTLE. We have received by the McCleilan two numbers of nest and enterprising little publication, issued at Hilto Bead, S. C., and named The Comp Kettle. The following s the title and imprint of the paper:-

THE CAMP KETTLE. WE KNOW ONLY OUR COUNTRY. Nov. 21, 1861.

The Camp Kettle is published every opportunity by he Field and Staff of the Roundhead Regiment, Colonel

The Camp Kettle, as we learn from one of its articles of the capabilities of the United States stea Queen, is printed on board this vessel. After telling us captain (Seabury) is "an old salt of the salties kind " and that his mates are capital fellows, with large,

warm hearts, the editors add :-The Chief Lugineer has given us a fine room, right in among the machinery, party over the immense cylinder which confines the spirit that rules the wave, for a printing office, where we, queerly enough, are printing our Kettle. Beneath us groans and hisses the pent demon, that shricks to break his na row cell. Beside us on one hand rises and sinks the huge viston rod, on the other the connecting rod that wearliessly drives around the crask to give motion to the great mouster of the deep, freighted with some sixteen hundred souls; and stores of munitions of war, and instruments of death, intended for the benefit of traitors. We could philosophise here, but prefer to may what we intended to say in the beginning, that Captain S about and his crow at emen to be remembered, and if we shadd never meet again, may Gobbiess them for their kindness to us. The Chief Engineer has given us a fine room, right in

In the advice to officers and men, the following excel-

In the advice to officers and men, the following exceljent auggrations occur:—

In the first place, keep cool. No matter what happens,
keep cool. Let there be no remarks, but perfect sience
amongst the men, so that they may the more readily
hear and understand orders, and don't pretend to do
anything without orders. Wait for the word always, and
when you get it, don't wait to consider even for an instant, but obey with promptness and cheerful alacrity.
It is absolutely impossible for troops to effect anything
unless there be the mest perfect obedines to orders on
the part of ency officer and soldier. The eye that scans
the scene of action, and the mind that plans to meet extgencies, must have full and perfect control of every man
and go in the cuttie force. Eve ything must be done just
at the proper time and in a proper manner, so as to carry
out the plan, that must be complete in all its parts or it
will fail of its object, and ruin and disaster follow. We
wish to impress this indelibly upon every mind in this
commant, and let no officer or man presume to exercise
his wa disc ction and act without orders, and let every
officer and man be sure that the person giving an order
has the proper authority to give it.

The Kelle of the 21st of November has the following

officer and man be sure that the person giving an order has the proper authority to give it.

The Kellie of the 21st of November has the following, headed "Stirring Scenes:"

Since the publication of our last we have witnessed attering scenes. We have made a successful descent unon an enumy's coast, after encounering one of the most fearful atterms that desolutes the dep, followed by a successful landing, after five hours' may all lighting against a well' prepared untagonist, who chose his own position, and had taken all pains and added all the app iances of science to render inverenable a position by nature only of science to render impregnable a position by nature cal-bo wel ada-ted to facilitate his operations. "We have witnessed the beginning of the end." We have seen the fortune of war forgake the pale standard of robolism, and go have seen the Star Spa gled Banner wave its rainbow haves in the Southern skies, over the soil of dark, deceit ful, per ured South Carolina. We have seen a sight worth living for, and worth dying for. We have seen Sumter avenged.

avenged.

Concerning the movements of contrabunds we read;

Quite an inher of "contrabands" have come into camp
since the capture of the island, and they give som
ledicrous and some terrific accounts of the "shelling out"
the "navy boye" gave the Palmetto fellows. One of
them says "De Georgy fellows run fust, den de Fou
Carolina bosses run like de debb e, and de Putch wen
after dem, and none of dem eber dun coffie back agin;
Abother states that "the bad come up with se me sweet,
tates for de effisa bosses, and staid till de place got s
mixed he could hardly see his way out;" and on bein
seked how it looked when the storm of shells was balin
on the fort and island, he said it looked "jes like if d
Fre and de brimstene war a comin down, and de air!

oen.

The state of the weather calls forth the following com-

The state of the weather calls forth the following comments:—
The complement theme of speculation and small talk, the weather, is here found in great about a ce, though thus far pretty much of a som ness. For he middle of November, we are en oying the buly weather of the North, and those of us who sport talance feel it sensibly. We are not the bucky proprietor of a thermometer, but if we were, we don't doubt we should try and put it into a shady place to coel it a little.

The scarcity of materials has induced a rise in the price of the paper. The editors say—
hasmuch as we are the only "Back Recubican Abolition shet" published in South Carolina, and are at considerable expense in propuring paper and material, we find it necessary to make a slight advance on our price. We will be obliged to charge three cents for single numbers of the K-tile and give ten copies for twenty five cents. Nuvertheless, to the citizens of the "Palmette Emper" we will furnish the K-tille at the old price. If any of our friends at the North, where things are plenty, take a fancy to send us a few bundles of paper, we would corsiler ourselves under many obligations to the "Porrid Yarkees."

The oblituaries of the Camp K-title include the following. horrid Yankees bitcaries of the Camp Kettle include the following

The obit caries of the Camp Kettle increase and the Ocean American Movember 7, at sea, on board the Ocean Queen, off Hi ton Head, S. C., of typhidd fever, James M. Smith, of Company K, Cartain Vangorder, in the eighteenth veer of his age. The deceased was ill when he camba ket at Annapolis, and continued to grew worse nutil, on the eye of landing, his spirit took its flight for, we have no doubt, a more peaceful shere than this. We had not even a grave for him on shore, and his body was soming ed to the beening of the desphire sea. A few consig ed to the beening of the deep breesen. A few hours later we had congrered a fostholf on the land; but our young friend was in another land, and bis young life, offered to his country, had gone up to the God who gave and accepted it back again.

On the latth of Out ber, at Annapolis, of typheld fever, Corpoval William S. Semple, of Company B. Captain M. M. Dawson, in the 42d year of his see. His body was buried with suitable obsequies, but afterwards disintered by his brother, and taken h. me to Mercer county, a., where it was reinterred, attended by a vast concourse of his former fellow citizens.

On the 22th of November.

former fellow citizens.

On the 20th of November, at the cump on Hilten Head, S. C., of congestion of the buss, unvaite Edward H. Corbin, of Company I, in the 20th year of his age. His remains were consigned to a noblier's grave on the head of the island, with the usual military honors.

# IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KANAWHA LEGIS' LATURE.

WHERLING, Dec. 2, 1861. The Legislature met in this city to-day, Lieutenant Go vernor Polsey presiding in the Senate, and Daniel Front of Jackson, in the House The Governor's Message was sent in this evening. It is a favorable review of the conaction of things in this State, advocating strong measures against the rebel abetters in our midst

Colonel Kiamer, of Monongahela, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation law.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEEL-

ING CONVENTION.
PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA-THE PUBLIC DEBT OF STATE, ETC. WHEELING, Va., Dec. 2, 1861. In the Convention to-day Mr. Hogan, of Barne, offered

the following:—
Whereas, n gro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national troubles, and the cause of the terrible substitution in our midst that is seeking to overthrow our government; and whereas, slavery is incompatible with the Word of God, detrimental to the interest of a free people as well as wrong to slaves themselves; therefore Resolved, That the Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and a provision be inserted for the cradual emuncipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State is the schmitter to the newless of the new the following:be submitted to the people of the sam

Referred to the committee on fundamental and general

Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered the following:-Mr. Brown, of Kanawna, ouered the following.

Resolvet, That the State of Kanawna ought to assume a
cut and equivable proportion of the State debt of Virthin, and in doing so discriminate between its friends
and foce by paying, first, the bonds held by her own
by al citizens; next, these held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess, pro rata

Mr. Caldwell, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the constitution to the effect that when the constitution is submitted to the people they shall then determine whether the name of he new State shall be Western Virginia or Kanaw ha.

# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2, 1861. The boat from Old Point has arrived, but bringe no

news.
There was no flag of truce yesterday. The steamers Boston and Delaware had safled, with

large supplies for Fort Royal.

SKIRMISH AT NEW MARKET, NEAR OLD

POINT.

A skirmish occurred on Friday night near New Market, about five miles from Old Foint, in which three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scett, a well known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pockets.

ARRIVAL OF STORESHIP RELIEF IN BOSTON. Bosros, Dec. 2, 1861.
The storeship Relief, from Hampton Roads, arrivel here to-day. She landed five political prisoners at Fort

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the First Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

#### Precipitate Action on the Emancipation Question.

The President's Message to be Sent to Congress at Noon To-day.

Mr. Lincoln's Views on the Slavery Question.

## Advance of the Union Pickets Into the Enemy's Country,

&c.,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861. THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS-WHY THEY WERE NOT SENT TO CONGRESS-VIEWS OF SECRETARY CAME RON-CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY OF PRESIDENT LIN-COLN AND GEN. M'CLELLAN-IMPORTANT CABINET CONSULTATIONS. ETC.

A great deal of anxiety, mingled with some astonish ment, pervades Washington to-day. People cannot un derstand why it is that the President's Message, which was understood to have had all the finishing touches put upon it, and to be ready for delivery, was not sent in to Congress. Of course, all sorts of rumors and speculations are rife as to the cause of this. Some of the facts connected with it have got wind, and their discussion adds to the prevailing excitement. As there is nothing to be gained by concealment in such matters, and as I am informed of the state of the case, I propose to enlighten

First, then, you must know that the closing portion of Secretary Cameron's report takes very definite and decided grounds on the subject of slave property. It goes as far in that direction as did John Cochrane's now famous speech to his regiment, and goes farther than did General Fremont's more famous proclamation in Missouri. When Secretary Cameron endorsed the sentiments of Colonel Cochrane's address, he did so understanding fully its import. There was no mental reservation in his expression of approval. The same views, I understand, he put forth in an official and clearly expressed form in the report which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, and which was to have accompanied the President's Message. He there enunciated the policy of the emancipation of slaves in the rebel States, of the converting to the use of the national government all property, whether slave or otherwise, belonging to rebels, of resorting to every military means to put down the rebellion, and even of placing arms in the hands of negroes for that purpose.

Whether it was that that portion of the report of th Secretary of War embodying these views was not completed last night when the Cabinet had settled up every thing pertaining to the Message, or whether more mature consideration on the part of the President led him to appreciate more clearly the danger of these extreme views of the Secretary of War, I cannot with certainty say; but one thing which I do know is, that it was on account of this report of Secretary Cameron that the delivery of the Message has been delayed. I believe there are some objections, also, on the same point to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and both these documents will have to undergo revision and modifica tion before they are presented.

An important Cabinet meeting has been held to-day in reference to these very exciting matters. The President seems determined to adhere faithfully and unswervingly to the line of policy which he proclaimed in his inaugural, and on which he has since conducted his administration-that is, to put down the rebellion by using all the national resources, but at the same time to maintain in violate the constitution and laws of the United States Between his policy and that of the Secretary of Was He knows his responsibility to the nation, and will not allow himself to be turned aside from the straight path of duty by any crotchets or views of policy that may be entertained by any of his subordinates.

The Secretary of War is not only at variance with the President in regard to the policy under which the war is to be conducted on our side, but is also, I have reason to believe, at variance with the Commander-in-Chief. In egard to the disposition to be made of the slaves in the egions that may be or have been subdued by our arms General McClellan's views seem to coincide with those of the President. McClellan recognizes the necessity of adopting some well defined and uniform mode of treating this subject, but is decidedly opposed to that proposed by Secretary Cameron. I understood that he has it in con templation to issue a general order, in a few days, to the commanders of the several military departments, en olning upon them the observance of the course of policy embraced in the recent proclamation of Gene ral Dix, and also in that of General Halleck. Any attempt to carry into operation the sentiment of Secretary Cameron, with reference to armine the slaves, would be finevitably attended with most disastrous consequences. It would probably lead to the resignation of Gen. McClellan and the general disorganization of the army. This danger is well known to the President, and is one of the powerful motives actuating him to a disapproval of the views which Secretary Cameron desired to enunciate in his report and to make prevail in the conduct of the war. Mr. Lincoln's own views are decidedly averse to the extreme measures proposed by Mr. Cameron; but, if there were no other cause to lead him to set his face obstinately against them their extremely dangerous effect upon the army would be all-sufficient. It is no wonder, therefore, that there is anxiety and trepidation among members of Congress, army officers and the whole community, growing out of the non-delivery of the Message to-day. I believe that the moderate and constitutional views of the Prosident will prevail, and that the ultra extreme measures of abolitionists in the Cabinet, in Congress and in public life will meet with failure and discomfiture.

The subject of negro emancipation has also been brought forward in the House by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, who offered a resolution which, while recognizing the constitutional obligations of the government, declares it as the opinion and advice of the House of Representatives that orders of emancipation should be issued in military districts in a state of insurrection, whenever the same will appear to the Commander-in-Chief, or the officer in command under him, calculated to weaken the power of the rebels or to strengthen the power of the loyal forces. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was negatived by a vote of aves 56, nees 70. Mr. Eliot's resolution, to. gether with one of a similar tenor, opposed by Mr. Stevens, of Pounsylvania, were subsequently laid aside till next week.

The work of Congress to-day has been exceedingly precipitate. Very bad taste has been shown in not delaying action on the great questions agitating the country until the Message of the Pre-

sident and reports of the Secretaries were sent in, considered and duly disposed of. The entire proceedings have partaken more of a country debating society, where each member tries to excel the other in introducing subjects for discussion, than that of a great deliberative body. whose action is closely watched by the civilized world The nigger has been in the fence at both ends of the Capitol and at both ends of the avenue.

The most conservative republicans in the House op-Posed this hasty legislation.

IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, The message of the President can be regarded in no other light than as a sensible, straightforward and conservative document. On the vital question of the daythe proposed emancipation of slaves-he says, with all the caution of a prudent statesman, that, "Radical and extreme measures should not be regarded as indispensable, for they may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal." With reference to the slaves that have fallen into the hands of the general government, he thinks that the only mode of dis posing of them is to declare them free, and suggests to Congress the propriety of colonizing them in some conge. nial clime. As to those slaves who may be made free by the enactments of different States, he thinks they might be taken by the general government in lieu of direct taxes and then made free, always with a view to colonization. He further suggests that the free people of color might be included in this broad scheme of colonization.

The President uses the most decided and patriotic langrage on the sacred topic of the Union, which he delares "Must and shall be preserved."

He leaves it to the wisdom of Congress to pron the expediency of recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, adding that he sees no objection to such a

The President gives a brief resume of the war, remark ing that the country has every reason to be satisfied with its progress, which still continues to advance south-

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO-IMPORTANT CLAUSE Informa ion has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican government provides for a loan of \$10,000,000 by our government, to be furnished in five annual sums of \$2,000,000 each, in return for the com mercial advantages and transit of United States troops through Mexican territory, guaranteed by the treaty. The sum appears to me an inadequate one if it be intended to relieve Mexico from her present difficulties.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. General McClellan is also understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners, demon strating that the interests of the country, no less than those of the army, to say nothing of the dictates of hu

manity, required this. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted on. THE PROPOSED UNION OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUN

TEER PORCES.

In the Senate to-day a bill was offered striking at the soul of the army—the regulars. This came from a gentlem who has the true interests of the a my at heart, but has no been here, or anywhere else, to enable him to appreciate and understand the real value of the regulars, how much the good discipline of the volunteers has depended upon being officered by regulars, and how much the peace and good order of Washington has depended upon the con-stant and untiring labors of Brigadier General Andrew Porter and his division of regulars, who have been doing solice duty in this city for months. The regular officers and soldiers of the army have not made night hideou here for weeks and months, but the volunteers cannot say as much. Gambling houses and brothels are fatten-ing on the army just now. Let the Senator who offered the proposition analyze the fact, and he will find, to his mortification, that the volunteers are foremost in this business. It should be stopped, the sooner the better, and General McClellan should issue an order to that at

THE TREATMENT OF SLIDELL AND MASON. The resolution offered in the House to-day, embracing the fact, first announced in this correspondence, about the intention of the government with reference to the im-prisonment of Sidell and Mason, is appropriate, and will be heartily responded to by the President, but would have been quite as effective if presented to-morrow as it will be by having been presented to-day. ADVANCE OF THE UNION PICKETS INTO THE ENEMY'S

There has been no advance of rebel pickets upon our lines, as has been stated. On the contrary, our pickets, have advanced into the enemy's country. General Blen-Besides, General Sumner's new division is in an advance position altogether; and the gallant Heintzelman gradually moving into the front, General McCall is moving owards Leesburg, and General Smith and General P are extending their lines forward, while Generals Me lowell and Franklin are watching the enemy's centre which is growing weaker and weaker every day. Se much for the rebels advance across our lines, which has seldom if ever happened, when it is a fact that our recon oissance forces enter the enemy's lines almost daily

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA. the third time, as member of Congress from North Caro-lina. His name was not allowed to go into the roll, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Elections where it will be disposed of properly.

ATTACK ON GENERAL BLENKER'S PICKETS BY REBE

CAVALRY.

This morning the pickets of General Blenker's brigade t Annandale, were attacked by a party of secessic cavalry, who came across our men very unexpectedly sharp firing took place. The result was that one rebe was killed, and two wounded and taken prisoners. One THE CASE OF THE BURNING OF THE HARVEY BIRCH

It is a subject of discussion here to-day whether England will allow a vessel with an unrecognised flag, to roam the high soas overhaul a merchant ship belonging to a friendly r seize her crew and chain them, burn the ship to the water's edge, and then enter a British port, keeping he piratical flag flying at her mast head, and there to renain, under British protection, to be repaired, refitte to be allowed to set sail again to perpetuate high crimes upon the seas, against the laws of nations.

#### THE ARMY. The following posts are designated as headquarters of

he several regiments of artillery, at which the colonels adjutants and sergeant majors of each will be stationed:— First artillery, Col. Dimmick, Fort Warren, Boston

Second artillery, Col. Morris, Fort McHenry, Balti Third artillery, Col. Yates, Fort Trumbull, New Lon

Fourth artillery, Col. Merchant, Fort Washington

Fifth artillery, Col. Brown, Fort Pickens, Pensacola THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Commanding Robert H. Wyman ha been detached from the command of the Paw-nee, and appointed to command the Potomac flotilla, vice Captain Craven, appointed to the Brooklyn. Captain Wyman will hoist his flag on board the Yankee. Lieutenant commanding Eastman will remain on board the Yankse.

The Harriet Lane, the flag ship at present, will be sent Commodore Craven is still on board the Harriet Lane off Indian Head, and will probably remain there till re lieved by the new Commodore, who is at present in Vashington on the sick list.

The Pawnee is with the great Southern expedition. The Peneacola will make a trial trip down the Potoma to-morrow, and test her new machinery. She will make trial trip to test her guns on a subsequent day. The following are the names of the new screw-fast-

sloops of war now being built for the United States Shenandoah, Sacramento, Canandaigua, Lackawana Monongahela, Ticonderoga.

The names of the new naval side wheel steamers not being constructed are the Tioga, Genesee, Paul Jones, Conemaugh, Port Royal, Sonora and Cimeron The screw steamers are each to carry three of Dahlone hundred pounder rifled gun. The side wheel steamers are to carry each eighty pounder rifles and a pivot

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court assembled at neon—present Chief Justice Taney and Associates Cifford, Grier, Wayne and Catron. No business was done, and the Court adjourned. INTERESTING PROM SPAIN.

The Madrid Correspondencia de Espana, recently received here, centains the following paragraph, which shows the friendliness of feeling between the Spanish governthe friendliness of feeling be

ment and the church party of Mexico:—
Yesterday took place the long announced visit to her Majosiy the Queen by General Miramon, ex-President of Mexico. Our august sovereign received him with her usual amiability, as did also the King, her husband, who was scated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour. From an intelligent source it seems there is some

undation for the report that Queen Isabella has made a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, ceding to him the Belearlo Islands, provided he will assist her in her

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Vice Passident called the Senate to order at noo The following are the names of the Senators who ap cared in their seats:—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bright Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan Pixon, Poolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kanses Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, umbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

The following are those who did not appear in the Senate hamber:-Messrs. Breckinridge, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, Sher Messrs. Eaker and Bingham died during the recess. motion of Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., twelve o'clock

was the hour fixed for daily sessions On motion of Mr. GEIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, a message was ordered to be sent to the House, that a quorum of the Senate was present and ready to proceed to business. There was an informal recess.

COMMITTER TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President, and appointed as the committee Messrs. Hale

ONFISCATION OF RESEL PROPERTY AND PROMEDOM TO LLAVE Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., gave notice that he would ntroduce a bill to morrow to confiscate the property of rebels and give freedom to persons in slave States. ABOLITION OF THE DISTINCTION EXTWEEN VOLUNTEERS AND

Mr. Wilkisson, (rep.) of Minn., gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regular and voluntee

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate his Message to Congress to-morrow at noon. Adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861. The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1861.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Steckton, as follows:—

O Lord, our God! is the mance of Thee, trusting on the aid of Thy mercy, we offer thee our himble thanks. We thank Thee that Congress has this day reassembled. We thank Thee that Congress has this day reassembled. We thank Thee that Original and selections that govern are in their proper places, and that the several departments are in vigorous and selections that govern are in their proper places, and that the several departments are in vigorous and selection. We thank Thee that the great majority of our States are still loyal, and that the others are dikely to become an arrively properous and happy. O, Lord! receive, we be seech Thee, our profoundest gratitude, our most sincere and fervent thanksgiving. And now, O Lord! we pray for our country, for our whole country; we pray for the forgiveness of our sins, for the correction of our errors, and for our common and perjectual establishment in truth, and purity, and justice, and in the love of harmony and peace. We pray for our President and his Cabinet; we pray for the Vice President and Senate; we pray for the Speaker and House of Representatives, we pray for the Speaker and House of Representatives, we pray for the Speaker and House of Representatives, we pray for the pray for every officer and private in the army and pavy; we pray for the families of the absent ones; we pray for the families of all who have failen in battle; we pray for the families of all who have failen in battle; we pray for the families of all who have failen in battle; we pray for the families of all who have failen in battle; we pray for all classos and conditions throughout our once paceful and blessed country, still hopeful of being more peaceful and blessed country, still hopeful of being more peaceful and blessed country, still hopeful of being more peaceful and blessed country, still hopeful of being more peaceful and blessed country, still hopeful of being more peaceful and blessed

Thy care and keeping. Amen The roll of members was then called by the Clerk. One hundred and fourteen members ar

Messrs. Sergeant and Phelps, of California; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, and Cradlebaugh, delegate from Nevada, were

MR. MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE, ADMITTED TO A SEAT. Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., moved that Mr. of Tennessee, be sworn in as a member from the Second

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said that Mr. Maynard maave been properly elected, but all knew the fact that th State (Tennessee) was as far out of the Union as it could e. As there were several other similar cases he the the subject brought forward by Mr. Dawes should be reerred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Daws thought that this was an exception to the

najority, at the August election, and before Tennesse had taken any steps to get out of the Union. Besides the proper certificate was here.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., asked the direct question whether Mr. Maynard was elected before the State at empted to secede and at the time fixed by law? Mr. Dawss replied that he was so informed, and under he law which had existed for a long time. Mr. Stevens then withdrew his motion.

COMMITTER TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT. On motion of Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., it was res ed that a committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and in

Mr. Maynard was sworn in

form him that a quorum of both houses has assembled THE CLAIM OF MR. FOSTER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO A SEAT.

Mr. Hirkman, (rep.) of Pa., presented the certificate of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, dated Hatpapers be read.

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohio, raised a question of

order. The claim of Mr. Foster was referred at the extra action.

Mr. Highman said this was a new question, different

The SPRAKER overruled Mr. Vallandigham's point of Mr. STEVENS said that no harm would be done by a

reference of the question, and on his motion the case was red to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Warrs, the delegate from New Mexico, was swort

Mr. BLAIR, of Va., successor to Mr. Carlile, was also qualified. The Claim of Mr. Segar, of Mastern Virginia, to a seat. Mr. RICHARDSON, (opp.) of Ill., moved that Mr. Segar be also sworn in.

Mr. RICHARDSON carnestly argued that Mr. Segar should e sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties proper represent ation, especially as they had laid down their arms, which they had taken up against the federal government. All the forms of law had been complied with

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Ill., argued that Mr. Segar should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. Dawas desired no disrespect by wishing the quesect in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by ten, twenty or a hundred votes in a district where ten thousand may be cast. He

clamation of the provisional government of Virginia.

wanted a rule that they could stand by in the future. The subject was then referred to the Committee Mr. Biddle, (opp.) of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burnham. Connecticut, Mr. Bennett, delegate from Colorado, and Mr. Wallace, delegate from Washington Territory, severally sworn in.

Mr. CALVERT, (Union) of Md., presented a me seat in the House. Referred. THE CLAIM OF MR. LOWE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO A SEAT. A memorial was presented that Mr. Lowe be admitted as an additional member from California. Referred.

THE CLAIM OF MR. BEACH, OF VIRGINIA, TO A SEAT.

THE THANKS OF CONGRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPT. WILES THE CAPTOR OF SUIDELL AND MASON. Mr. Lovesov, (rep.) of Ill., offered a joint resolution

tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes for his arrest of the traitors Sideli and Mason.

Mr. EDGERTON. (rep.) of Ohio, moved as a substitu that the Preside that the President be requested to present Captain Wilker a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, ex pressive of the high sense of confidence entertained for im by Congress in his prompt arrest of the rebels Ma-

The substitute was rejected, and the original resolution adopted. A MISSOURI REBEL EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., also offered the following

a question of privilege:—

Resolved, That John W. Reed, momber of the House from the Fifth Congressional district of Missouri, having taken up arms against the government of the United States, is hereby expelled from the House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of this fact. RETAILATION FOR THE RESELS' TREATMENT OF COL. CORCORA Mr. COLFAX, (rep.) of Ind., offered the following:-

Whereas, Michael Corocran, who was taken prisoned on the battle field of Manassav, has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon; therefore
Resolved, That the Precident of the United States be requested to similarly confine James M. Masen, late of Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, until Colonel Corocran shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners takes by them on the battle field.

(Applause in the sufferior) (Applause in the galleries.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CAUER OF THE REDELLION—THE OBJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CARRYING ON THE WAR—THE EMANCIPATION QUE

Mr. Flior, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following:-

Mr. Flox, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following.—
Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America.—
Firt.—That in behalf of the people of these States we do again solemn y docare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies new in arms against the government has for its object the suppression of such rebellien and the re-establishment of the rightful authority of the national constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second—That while we discism all power under the constitutions of the several states, yet the war now exiting must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that during its continuance were eggize the authority of the maxim that the safety of the State, as the highest law, subordinates right of property, and deminates over civil relations.

Thir:—That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the irresticut of the United States, as the Commander in Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emanticipation be issued, whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the leyal forces.

Mr. Dunn, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion are discounted to the content of the part of the motion and discounted to the content of the part of the motion of the strengthen the military power of the but the motion are discounted to the strengthen the military power of the but the motion are discounted to the strengthen the military power of the but the motion are discounted to the strengthen the military power of the part of the motion and the strengthen the military power of the part of the motion and the strengthen the motion and the strengthen the motion and the strengthen the motion and the st

Mr. Dunn, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to by year 56, against 70, as follows:-

against 70, as follows:—

Ave:—Messes. Allen, Ancona, Bailey of Pa., Biddle, Blair of Mo., Hair of Va., iu nham, Calv rt. Cambell, Cobb. Conway, Coning. Cox, Craven, Delano, Dun ap, Dunn, Fouke, Haight, Hardleg, Harrison, Ho man, Horton, Sellegg of Ill., Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, McPlerson, Maynard, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Noell, Norton, Odell, Pondleton, Perry, Rice of Miss., Richa dson, Robinson, Sheu eld, Shed, Smith, Steele of M. Y., Thomas, Train, Tramble, Upton, Vallandigham, Verree, Ward, White of Ohie, Woodruff, Norse—Messes. Aldrich, Alley, Arneld, Ashley, Pabbitt, Bulley of Mass., Raker, Basker, Beaman, Bingfan, Bair of Pa., Bake, Buffinon, Cark, Coffex, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe L. Cookling, avis, buves, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Hiot, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hickman, Hooper, Hitchas, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Loomis, Lovey, McKean, Mitchell, Morrill of Me., Mirrill of Vt., Fatten, Fledge of Cal, Pake, Pomercy, Porier, Fotter, Rice of Me., Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sorgeant, Seigwick, Shanks, Shel abarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spandling, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Me., Walton of Vt., Washburne, Wheeler, Wilson, Worcester.

The question recurring on Mr. Eliot's resolution, Mr. ROSCOR L. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., proposed an amend ment, which Mr. Ellot accopted, so as to make the resolu-On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further consideration of

the resolution was postponed until to-morrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submit ted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification. Mr. CAMPRELL, (rep.) of Pa., gave notice that he would

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the preperty, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights, under the constitution and laws, of all leyal citizens.

BUILL ANOTHER PLAN OF EMANCIPATION EVENS, (rep.) of Pa., submitted the following for future consideration

are now used by the rebols as an essential means or sup-porting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power; therefore, Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representa-ives of the United States, in Congross assembled, that the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our generals and officers in command to order freedom to, all slaves who shall leave their masters or shall aid in ouelling the rebellion.

queining the rescision.

Second—And be it further resolved, That the United
States pledge the faith of the nation to make fell and lair compensation to all loyal citizens who are or shall remain a-tive in supporting the Union for all loss they may sus tain by virture of this resolution.

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN PORTS OF ENTRY. a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry. INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. McPHERSON, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolut plete railroad, and instructing the Committee on Militar air line railroad from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, Pa.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLOFF.

Mr. ROSCOE L. CONKLING Submitted the following, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any what, measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S CONTRACTS FOR FEEDING HO ecretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Detment for feeding disabled horses during the winte o state the terms of these contracts, the names of the ontractors, and the number of horses given out, and whether these contracts were made upon public notice.

RETALLATION FOR THE RESELS' TREATMENT OF COL. WOOD. Mr. ODELL, (opp.) of N. Y., submitted the following,

Mr. Obris, (opp.) of M. A., submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas, Colonel Alfred M. Wood, of the Fourteenth regiment of New York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull run, has now, by the rebel authoritie been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be Resorted, that the Presented to the States be respectfully requested to order John Shidell to the same character of prison and to the same treatment, until Colonel Wood shall be treated as the United States have used prisoners taken in battle. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. FENTON, from the joint committee, reported that they had waited on the President, and he desired them t state that he would send in his Message to the House to norrow at twelve o'clock.

Notices of Bills.

The following notices of bills were given under the MILITARY AND POSTAL RAILROAD ENTWEEN NEW YORK AN

By Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill.-To establish a post road from the city of New York to the city of Washing By Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y .- A bill to establish

ington city, in the District of Columbia, to the city of

THE ADMISSION OF UTAR INTO THE UNION Mr. BERNHEISEL, delegate from Utah, presented the con stitution which was formed by the Convention of dele gates assembled at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial asking Congress to admit that Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal foot

writes to us to state that he was misrepresented by the papers in connection with the late homicide in Worth street. He aggerts that he did not fire at his assailant

ing with the original States.

## NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Additional Particulars of the Fight a Pensacola-The Rebeis on the Defensive LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2, 1861.

Southern papers to the 28th contain scattered account ed on the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermis sions, night and day, till the 24th, when Golonel Brown ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after For Pickens of ened fire. The fire of the fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries was directed agains Fort Barrancas and the other rebel batteries the rebel steamers Time end Ne'ms, and the Navy Yard. while the federal vessels engaged Fort McRae. The rebeh admit sixteen killed and wounded. Considerable damag. was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of th powder magazine and a partial destruction of the Navj Yard and Warrington. A rebel train hauling provisions to the rebel army was destroyed. The rebels seemed to act strictly on the defensive. The stories about disabling the Colorado and Niagara appear unfounded. The Time and Nelms were somewhat damaged, but finally got out of reach of Col. Brown's fire.

Colonel Brown received no reinforcements. The East Tennessee bridge burners are to be court may

Ex-State Senator Pickens is among the prisoners.
The East Tennessee legislators had been called upon by the Legislature for an explanation of the alleged con tion with the bridge burning, and denied all knowledge

concerning it, asserting that the perpetrators were the representatives of a small faction only.

The Memphis merchants, at a meeting, had recommended to the banks toget their bank bills into fraction

al parts for change. No tidings have been received from Parson Brownlow The Charleston Courier deprecates the raising of black-flags, and says that it is urged p incipally by those who

keep at a safe distance from the war A New Orleans destatch says that Governor Moore and

Generals Lovell and Ruggles, on the 24th ult., reviewed 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored mon.

The Bowling Green Courier recommends the seizing enhostages for any rebels in the federal prisons. between Lieutenant Maury and the Grand Duke Constan tine, the Grand Admiral of the Pressian Navy. Constan

line invites Lieutenant Maury to enter the Prussian service, to which Lieutenant Maury replies that he cannot until Southern inderendence is established. The rebel gun out Tuscarora, in coming from New Orleans, was accidentally burned, about fitteen miles

# IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY THE REBELS.

above Helena, on the 23d ult., proving a total loss.

LEAVENWOOTH NOV 30 1801 The train on the Platte Compuny Railroad was seizedyesterday on its arrival at Weston by the goerrillas under Gordon, and the United States Express Company s freight appropriated. All the money in charge of the express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. Gordon had previously robbed the stores of several Union

No more trains will be run on that road till this gang is dispersed. FIGHT AT BLACK WALNUT CREEK.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30, 1861.
Major R. M. Hough, aid-de-camp to General Hunter, in. command of four companies of the First Miscouri cavalry, as escort to a large train from Sedalia, arrived yesterday.

The command had an engagement with rebels at Black Walnut creek, and killed and wounded seventeen and to k five prisoners. Five Unionats, including Major Hough, The weather is cold, and ice is running in the river. CONFISCATION OF THE BARK SAMUEL MOXLEY.

The bark Samuel Moxley, partly owned in Analachicola Florida, was seized to day, under the confiscation act, by the Collector, at this port. The vessel had just arrived here, in ballast, from Sligo, Ireland.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY MOVEMEN'S. Boston, Sec. 2 1961. Company C. of Sappers and Miners, numbering binety nen, has been recruited in Boston, and forty men from Portland left, via Norwich, to-night.

The Twenty-fourth Masssachusetts regiment. Colonel Stephenson, with the Fifth light battery, are under orders MR. JOHN'H. ALMY APPOINTED ASSISTANT

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF CONNEC-TICUT. Mr. John H. Almy, the active and popular agent in this city for the transportation of Connecticut troops to the seat of war, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster G peral of that State by Governor Buckingham. The ap pointment is a just recognition of the important services endered by Mr. Almy in seeing to the comfort and wa of the Connecticut regiments while passing through this

city en route for the seat of war. EXPECTED APRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH

CONNECTICUT REGIMENT. The Eleventh Connecticut regiment, Colonel Kingsbury; will arrive during the week. Governor Buckingham and staff will accompany the regiment, and with the officers will breakfast with the Sens of Connecticut at the Astor House. In the evening of the same day, at the Fifth Aveat which, as also at the breakfast, the daughters of Conat which, as anotatine or creatists, the daughters of the nectic t will be present. The number of tickets to the breakfast will be limited. These who desire tickets will pease to notify J. H. Almy, agent of the State of Connecticut, at 85 Leonard street; Chas. Gould, Esq., No. 2 Hanovor street, or Richard A. McCardy, 98 Broadway, on or before Thursday morning next, designating how many of the tickets are for ladies.

House. A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BY THE COMMON

Captain Wilkes, the gallant commander of the San acinto, returned to this city from Staten Island early yesterday afternoon, and has taken a handsome suit of rooms at the Brevoort House, where he intends to reside for the present, with his amiable wife and family. A select number of friends paid their respects to the Captain during the day. Preparations are being made by the Common Council to give the Captain a suitable public re ception, he having consented to accept such a demonstration. The joint committee of the Common Council will meet to-morrow to complete arrangements

wich lulands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28, 1861. The steamship Orizaba, from Panama, has arrived. The Indians are again committing depredations in Humboldt county. Several whites have been murdered and others shockingly mutilated. Crushed sugar is selling at 14%c. Butter, 30c. Can-

dles. 22c. A cargo of sugar from Cuba to-day was sold at 10)/c. Sandwich Island dates of the 9th inst. are received. Fifty-three whalers had arrived at Honolulo. The reports of the whalers were more favorable than last year, the oil for each ship averaging seven hundred

and seventy-eight barrels. News from New Mexico. News from New Mexico.

Kanas Ciri, Mo., Dec. 2, 1861.

The Santa Fe and Carson City mall, with dates to the 20th ult., arrived Saturday night.

General Hatch and Captain Grover came passengers enroute for Washington.

A potition for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail between Santa Fe and Independence has gone, signed by citizens of Santa Fe, and will be forwarded to the Post Office Repartment.

Colonel Canby has ordered the establishment of a new next at Calino, twenty miles west of Albequan, for the-

post at Galino, twenty miles west of Abequan, for the protection of that section of the country against Indian

Markets.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1861.

Broadstuffs less active, owing to the declination of insurance companies to insert the war clause in future policies. Flour dull, at \$5 37½ a \$6 for superfine. Wheat firm: sales 15,600 bushels, white at \$1 38 a \$1 45 red, \$1 35 a \$1 36. Core unchanged: old, 63c. new, 50c. a 53c. Whiskey dull at 20½c. a 21c.

Flour dull. Wheat—Sales ordinary ared winter at \$1 04½. Core dull at 40c. Freights—No quotations, imports—9,000 bbis. flour, 144,000 bushels wheat, 91 000 bushels corn. Experts—49,000 bushels wheat, 7,000 bushels corn.

MISCHLLANEOUS

LL DISEASES OF THE FEET SUCCESSFULLT A LL DISEASES OF CHOSENER, Could and cured.—Corns, Bunions, Callosoffes, Ootb and ing Nails, Diseased and Enlarged Joints, Chilblains, Feet. &c., aktilfully and auccessfully treated, by BEIGGS, Burgeon Chiropodist, 212 Breadway, New